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THE DAILY SENTINEL point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

Selected Miscellany.

Letter from Hon. James A. Cravens. To the Citizens of the Second Congressional Dis-

trict of Indiana: letters I have no had time to reply to individual- ful throne. ly, asking me whether or not I will consent to be I do not, said Mr. Phillips, think that a maa candidate for re-election to Congress, and what jority of the North are ready to accept the policy my views are on the leading questions at issue be of emancipation, but I think that President Lin

present Congress is approved by my constituents, him. What they want is a leader. Republicans and they desire my re-election, and signify it by are in the saddle; let them say to the Border nominating me for another term, I will accept it, | States, "The war means Hunter's and Fremont's and make the best effort I can to maintain Dem | proclamations; vote against it, if you dare.

ocratic principles. proper political principles.

above the influence of party and its organization. the counter Those who claim to do so under the cry of "Union" and "no party," can hardly be sincere, lition enterprise was started in 1831. Until 1846 and if they have succeeded in deceiving them- we thought it was possible to kill slavery and selves, they ought not to be able to delade any save the Union; we then said, "over the ruins of one whose faith has been firmly planted in the the American Church and the Union is the only true and genuine principles of the old Constitu- way to freedom." From '46 to '61 we preached tional Democracy, under whose administration of that lesson. In April, '61, the guns sounded public affairs for more than half a century the from Fort Sumter, and the whole North started nation grew in wealth and power, dispensing the to its feet. We found that we had all along misblessings of good government, civil liberty, peace taken the sentiment of the North-that it was and prosperity to the poor and the rich of the for liberty. [Applause.] Fourteen months, till land as no other Government ever did before.

I have always acted with the Democratic party, and I have still faith in the wisdom of its principles, and whilst it remains faithful to the Consti- North is standing at bay, unequal to the contest. not hesitate to meet squarely and fairly all the issues before the country, I feel that | Congress can do nothing more than it has, we I have no excuse or reason for leaving its organization and experimenting in the ranks of a new party, whose policy and principles on many of the most vital questions at issue are left to mere conjecture, unless we judge them by the rule that a majority of its votaries will determine the policy and principles which shall characterize their action; and, judging by that rule, I shall expect to find the "No Party party of Indiana" vindicating the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the abolition of slavery in the territories, the measures of confiscation and emancipation, and in favor of the scheme of the President, which has been sanctioned by the Republican party in Congress, to extend to the States that are willing to emancipate their slaves material pecuniary aid. This means taxing the people of the free States to buy the slaves of the slave States. This is the entering wedge for the emancipation of all the slaves of the South. I am opposed to all these measures, and I have recorded my vote against these and many other schemes of the radical abolitionists in Congress at the present session.

I am no advocate of slavery, but I think we had better leave it where the Constitution and our fathers left it. When we have paid all that is due our gallant soldiers who are fighting the in October. battles of the Constitution for us, our burdens will be as heavy as we will be able to bear, without increasing them in the purchase of negroes. I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war with all the energy and power of the Government, constitutionally directed, to the end that the rebellion may be speedily put down, the Union re stored as it was, the Constitution left as it is and the supremacy of the laws established in every State and Territory of the United States. And to secure these glorious results, whilst the army in the field will not fail to put down armed traitors, we shall have the no less important duty to perform at the ballot box, which is to meet and crush out Abolitionism, which would overthrow

of white men to liberate four millions of blacks. The times demand that we should meet the living issues of the day like men. No skulking, no dodging under the glittering generalities of platforms that no one would object to. On most of the questions at issue my record is made, and before you and the country. Upon it I am willing to stand or fell, as the judgment of my constituents may determine. Trusting that we soon may rejoice in the blessings of national peace, under the broad shield of the Constitution. with the Union restored, I am, respectfully, &c.

> From the Boston Courier of Monday. Wendell Phillips's Sermon.

J. A. CRAVENS.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address vester-

Government. When Fremont went to open a against the ever-loyal Democracy of the State road across the Rocky Mountains he started in of Obio.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. tained. There were four kinds of influence; so cial, intellectual, religious and political. This pulpit was not potent because of the members which it attracted, but because it was the place where unpopular truths found utterance, and where hunted freedom found refuge. The New OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. York Tribune was strong, not because of its editors, but because it moulds opinion to stand behind it. The Evening Post and Tribune furnished the constituency of Owen Lovejoy. When Greeley speaks, a hundred thousand persons listen, and his words falls on them with the power of a leader. Why does the President go to hear Mr. Greeley? Because when he speaks the great West hangs on his words. Mr. Lincoln stands hesitating to 00 day. Why? Because he is "Honest Abe." The speaker believed that the President believed that the result of this war would be abolition of slave-

ful if a leader could ever fill the first place in the Government. Mr. Lincoln was a second rate man-the servant of the people, he says-and he stands asking, "What do you want me to do?" If the Umon is saved, we owe it to John Ericsson, and not to Abraham Lincoln; he is a leader. What is the present official voice of America? We are under the government of a minority of men in Congress whose intellects are of the lowest type. Sumner, Wade and Lovejoy are about the only men there who do not represent minorities. President Lincoln, when every hour is risking the integrity of the Union, knows Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picuics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular prices.

Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of the North. What's the remedy? The remedy is in doing away with the district system of choosing. Boston should not be confined to choosing a Representative Charles Sumner, a million of men the country over may elect him. If this theory had been carried out, the orations which Theodore Parker delivered in Music Hall would have been spoken from Washington to the whole nation; instead of

have a body truly representing the anti-slavery sentiments of the Northern people. The Representatives from the Border States say to the President, "advance one step towards the Hunter proclamation, and we leave you.' The Republican member, looking at his constitnency, just saved from voting for Benjamin F. Thomas, just saved from being deluded by the Courier and the declamation of Mr. George T. Curtis, dares not do it. The Government wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to him, "you cannot have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy." That will open the eyes of the President and the Cabinet to the true sentiment of the North. Fremont has been de graded by the Border States; but let us hope that, I take this method of answering generally the like Charles the Second, he may die on his right-

a Congress to-day made up of men who repre-

sent nobody-who have no opinions-we should

coln knows that he can take any step in that di-To the first I will say, that if my course in the rection, and millions of the North will follow

Jefferson Davis does less to break up this My experience is that we could not if we would, Union with his armies, than Lincoln in his infidelavoid party organizations. Parties have always ity and delay to prociaim emancipation. [Apexisted, and must always exist, in a Government plause.] Mr. Curtis might as well declaim like ours, where the people are the true source of against the east wind as against New England's all political power. Parties are necessary for the character and purpose, out of which have grown exposition of the corruption and misconduct of the anti-slavery enterprise. New England, for public agents, and also for the maintenance of two hundred years, has lived under the influence of ideas. The slavery system crossed her path, It is a mistake to suppose we can rise entirely and she marked it infamous and nailed it to

I was a Unionist for sixteen years. The Abo to-day, we have supported the Government with our whole moral influence. The news goes to Europe to day that we are defeated-that the tution and the Union of our fathers, and does How soon, then, will Europe interfere? If the Union is saved, John Ericsson has saved it. If should thank God if a Cromwell appeared.

From the Logan (Ohio) Gazette.

An Excellent Article-The Assaults The assemblage of a Democratic State Convention at Columbus is made the occasion of as saults by Republican editors upon the Democratic voters of Ohio, which, in cool, deliberate, malignant villainy excel even the former efforts of these mercenary scoundrels in the same special line. They evince the ferocity of beasts rather than the passions of men, and exemplify, with a fidelity which is startling, and with a distinctness which can not be misunderstood, the settled, relentless murderous hatred which they harbor, and strive to disseminate among their bigoted hordes, against the two hundred thousand citizens of Ohio whose judgment and conscience, whose love of country and sense of duty to God and man, impel to vote with the Democratic party.

We desire to have a word or two with these gentlemen, and with the Republican party of Ohio at large, concerning the mode in which they have seen fit to begin this campaign, and the stupendous calumny upon which they most rely for the achievement of a Black Republican triumph

We, the Democracy of Ohio, en masse, are tigmatized as traitors to the Government under which we live. Our Convention for the nomination of State officers is pronounced a treasonable assemblage. Our speakers (it is averred by the same authority,) disguised but thinly, and by a transparent covering, their devotion to the cause of Jeff. Davis and his confederates, while our delegates, universally, did nothing but talk and conspire treason during their sojourn in Co

This mode of conducting a political campaign and this impeachment of the loyalty of one-half of the people of one of the greatest and most powerful of the States, upon whose fidelity to the the Union and sacrifice the lives of two millions Constitution, the perpetuity of our Government, depends, has more than one aspect which invites comment. We shall consider it briefly from different points of view.

It will be most inspiring and cheering intelligence for Jeff. Davis, and all other traitors in league for the overthrow of the Government, to learn that 200,000 voters of Ohio are with him in heart and sympathy, and only await opportunity to second, by active endeavor, his daring conspiracy against the Constitution and the Union. No reverses on the field will engender despair, when he knows that one half the people of all the loyal States (for the Black Republicans everywhere have adopted the uniform policy of proclaiming as traitors all who will not vote with them) are as hostile to the Constitution and the Union of our fathers as he and his day morning before the 28th Congregational So- confederated traitors. He is shrewd enough to ciety at Music Hall. Previous to the address, know that the Government must fall, and that Mr. Charles W. Slack stated that in accordance before the lapse of any considerable length of with the usual custom, the Sunday services at the Music Hall would be discontinued from the present time until the middle of September. Mr. Phillips in beginning said that last fall ing States only waiting opportunity to join them they opened their house in a season of great in a life and death struggle for its destruction. doubt as regards national affairs: they were about There is nothing short of actual contributions of to close for the summer with a cloud still resting | money and men which could impart as much of on the future. He proposed to improve the hour aid and comfort to the rebellion, as the maligin trying to find the reason of this delay in what nant slander which, for the sake of a partisan seemed to him efficient action on the part of the triumph, you utter and publish to the world

the winter so as to ascertain the worst features of 2. It may be worthy of very grave considera the route. When Fulton's steamer first crossed tion to estimate how long the public peace can be the water, he selected a moment of the greatest preserved in our communities under conditions difficulty to examine the machinery. Our insti- such as we have described. Long-suffering and to ions now are undergoing their first great radi- patient the Democracy have been; but there must cal triumph Hitherto Democracy has floated on be a limit somewhere to human endurance of ina summer sea; now for the first time the experi- sult, and contumely, and taunts, and threats; and ment of the people's rule meets within its own if so, you are wantonly, wickedly, atrociously bosom the great obstacles which threaten to dis-unite its territory, and discredit it in Europe. He took this moment, therefore, to look into the machinery and see where the difficulty exists. yet been able to disturb. God avert from the Every man should exert all the influence he can. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him, but plan how best to influence those about him. They were taunted sometimes with the amount of influence this pulpit, established by Theorems Perkey had in bringing about the rese Theodore Parker, had in bringing about the present difficulties. But it seemed to him that it had you are not fiends incarnate; if your spirits are not all the influence that it ought to have at not as malignant as damned souls, you would re-

frain from the course of conduct which you have vor of slavery, when required to decide differenitherto pursued.

3. If the slander was not wholly malicious; if freemen deplore the loss of the Union? Separate there was a shadow of a shade of foundation for peaceful existences of the sections are preferable

by every conceivable mode which man can adopt, which retards the progress of the other there would be some mitigation of your villainy. But there is none. You lie in your throats, You lie purposely, whenever and wherever, by word zation, and as individuals, at all times and places, secession sentiments can be seen by the following from the beginning of the rebellion down to this | quotations: hour, they have proclaimed their purpose to deof the Federal authority in every State of our nevertheless.

once glorious Union. of our homes and firesides, by maligning most wickedly and atrociously your fellow citizens, your neighbors, your would be friends, who have public whereof one section is pinned to another as much at stake in the percetuity of the Government as yourselves. We adjure you to consider what we have said.

From the Ohio Statesman.

The Republican Record. As Republicans and Republican papers (particularly the Journal of this city) are continually quoting and harping upon a few passages in the record of certain Ohio Democrats, and charging all Democrats and other conservatives with being secessionists and sympathizers with the rebels, we propose to examine briefly the record fied the secession from the British Empire of of prominent Republicans and of leading Repub-North are justly chargeable with holding seces- York Tribune, December 17, 1860. sion views, and, of course, sympathizing with the rebels, according to Republican logic.

We begin with no less a personage than ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

in Congress, thus vindicated the right of revolu- to do so. * * * * *

new one that suits them better. This is a most views .- New York Tribune, February 23, 1861. valuable, a most sacred right-a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor ple of an existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so people may revolutionize, putting down a minorrity intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones.-Extract from President Lincoln's speech in the House of Representatives, January 12, 1848. See Appendix to Congressional Globe, first session, Thirtieth Congress,

BENJAMIN STANTON. of February 29, 1861, page 1,285,) Mr. Stanton as before.

"Seven or eight States now deny their allegiance to this Government; have organized a sep- force the property of the United States now in arate Confederacy, and have declared their independence of this Government. Whether that the existence of a government formed of all the independence is to be maintained or not is with slaveholding States, and attempt to cultivate the future. If they shall maintain their position, and if public opinion in the seceded States shall sustain the authorities there for a year or two to come, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can bring them back, I, for one, am disposed to recognize that inde-On the evening of the 18th of March, 1861

Mr. Stanton, then a candidate for United States Senator, made a speech in this city. In the course of his speech, as reported for the Cincinnati Commercial, he said among other things: "Let the beauties and the blessings of secession fully develop themselves, and let the people of those States have ample time and opportunity to determine whether they will permanently abide by and sustain the Southern Confederacy and submit to the rule of the men who are now controlling their destinies. If they do, then, in my 12, 1861: judgment, measures should be taken to call a national convention in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, with full power to determine the question of recognizing their separation and indeted, upon full and fair trial, that the people of the tends directly to an anti-slavery result." seceded States are determined to maintain a separate national existence, and that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest can maintain the authority of the Federal Government in those States, we then ought to acquiesce in the necessi ty which compels the separation. For it must be gress. In the House, on the 14th of Jan. 1862. obvious to every man who will do his own think- Mr. Julian said: ing, that a permanent conquest and subjugation quered provinces, is an impossibility. But any attempt to subjugate the seceding States, necesshall certainly have fourteen and probably fifteen | tion.' States to conquer. Any attempt by the free States to conquer the slaveholding States must

Mr. Wade is a member of the United States terview he had with Mr. Edgerton: Senate, now in his second term, and one of the

the Southern slaveholding States.

Mr. Wade uttered the following sentimeats: divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. We have given his exact language. There was no Union with the South. Let us have a Union, or let us sweep away this remnant which we call a Union. I go for a Union where all men are equal, or for no Union at all, and I

In a speech in the United States Senate, June 25, 1862, Mr. Wade said: "I would reduce these aristocratic slaveholders to utter poverty. I know they are conceited; I know they are essentially aristocratic. I am fully o in antagonism to republican democratic doc | during the war of 1812-14. He says; trines, that it is impossible to reconcile them, and we shall never have peace until we have reduced the leaders to utter poverty, and taken thereby their influence away. I am for doing it. It

ought to be done." OHIO STATE JOURNAL. The Journal, of this city, is one of the most blatant of the Republican Abolition papers in lenouncing Democrats as secessionist following extracts from its issue of March 27, 1861, show how it can argue in favor of a disso-

further subserve the ends of its creation, is about to be cast aside, like the body which an immortal soul has been worn out and thrown off, to seek a new and more lasting tenement." Politicians and dotards may gabble and weep tears of imbecility over the breaking up of an unnatural compact, but reason, justice and humanity will gladly accept it as one of those cheering evidences that Providence is working good to

lization and the teachings of Christianity would have, ere long, demanded at the hands of the free Should any unfortunate circumstance place a people of the North. The complicity with the man in nomination, not known to be willing to barbarism of slavery, which the latter have had avow himself in favor of a thorough anti-slavery forced upon them by the Union, has become more burthensome every year, and must have been thrown off voluntarily before the lapse of many years. The Union has done nothing in reality for freedom. Its legislation has all been in fa-

it; if the Democracy had not evinced their loyalty to a Union which is dissatisfactory to one, and

This journal is one of the most widely circulaor deed, by direction or indirection, you impeach ted and influential Republican papers in the counthe faithfulness of the Democratic party to the try, and one of the most rampant ultra Abolition Constitution and the Union. As a party organi- sheets. The value it sets upon the Union and its

If the cotton States have become satisfied that fend the Government, to repress rebellion, to sus- they can do better out of the Union than in it, we tain the President, in every constitutional act, insist on letting them go in peace. The right to looking to the complete, unqualified restoration secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists

We must ever resist the right of any State to We submit to you, then, whether it is wise, remain in the Union and nullity or defy the laws patriotic, or prudent even, to persist in this cam- thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite paign as you have begun, by giving aid and com- another matter; and whenever a considerable secfort to the rebellion, by impereling the security tion of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence. contrary to the fundamental ideas on which hu-man liberty is based .- New York Tribune, November 26, 1860.

three million colonists in 1776, we do not see lican papers, (including, of course, the Ohio why it would not justify the secession of five State Journal) in order to ascertain who at the million Southrons from the Union in 1861 .- New

We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, is sound and President of the United States, and by his high just; and that, if the slave States, the cotton official station, the most prominent Republican in States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an the country, who as long ago as 1848, in a speech | independent nation, they have a clear moral right

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body Any people, anywhere, being inclined and of the Southern people have become conclusively having the power, have a right to rise up and ahenated from the Union, and anxious to escape shake off the existing Government, and form a from it, we will do our best to forward their

> THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL. This paper is lavish in its charges of disloyalty upon Democrats. Its secession sentiments are fully exposed in the following extracts from its editorials at different dates last year:

War for the subjugation of the seceders would much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this: A majority of any portion of such in the world converged and held by mulitary in the world, conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master. The history of the world certainly proves that

it is not profitable to govern a people without "The logical lesson of this fact in this country is, that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural Union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated

"The dream of an ocean bound republic which has been so grateful to Young America, we yet hope to see realized; but in the meantime there Mr. Stanton was elected in 1861, as the Re- is room for several flourishing nations on this publican or fusion candidate, Lieutenant Gov- continent, and the sun will shine as brightly and ernor of Ohio, and is ex officio President of our the rivers run as clear-the cotton fields will State Senate. In a speech in Congress, on the be as white and the wheat fields as golden-28th of February, 1861, (see Congressional Globe when we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy,

"We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by possession of the seceders. We would recognize amicable relations with it."

EDWARD FESSENDEN. This gentleman is a Republican member of Congress from Vermont. In the House, on the 12th of March, 1861, Mr. Fessenden said in reply to Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky;

'As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me, I merely wish to say, so far as that question is concerned, that so long as I hold to the views to which he has adverted, and which I advanced as the sentiment of the President, I much more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected-as I believe it canthan I do to see the Union restored."

M. F. CONWAY. Mr. Conway is a Republican member of Congress from Kansas. He said in the House, Dec.

"This is the immense sacrifice we are making for freedom and Union; and yet is it all to be squandered on a subterfuge and a cheat? For one, I shall not vote another dollar or a man for pendence. And if it shall be clearly demonstra- the war until it assumes a different standing, and

This gentleman has long been a prominent and influential politician of the radical school in Indiana. He is how a Republican member of Con-

"The rebels have demanded a "reconstruction" of even seven States, and holding them as con. on the basis of slavery; let us give them a "reconstruction" on the basis of freedom. Let us convert the rebel States into conquered provinces, sarily rallies to their support the whole of the remanding them to the status of mere Territoborrier slave States; so that instead of seven we ries, and governing them as such in our discre-

Mr. Edgerton is a member of Congress from fail and result in final separation or in a servile Ohio, who recently made a speech in the House war, which must result in the Africanization of attempting to show up the address issued by Democratic members as a secession document. The editor of the Norwalk, O., Experiment, in alate number of that paper, thus describes an in-

We will give a short "speech" that this same most prominent Republicans in that body. As Congressman from the Summit District made to long ago as 1855, at a mass meeting in Maine, us, in Washington, a little more than two years ago. Mr. Edgerton being from the same town "There was no freedem at the South for either in the State of New York that we came from, black or white; and he would strive to protect and a boyhood acquaintance, we called upon him the free soil of the North from the same blight at the capital, and in the course of a conversaing curse. This was really no Union between tion on "matters and things in general," he thus the North and the South; and he believed no two defined his position concerning the Union: "I tell nations upon the earth entertained feelings of you there is going to be a dissolution of this more bitter rancor towards each other than these Union, and I do not care how quick it comes; all two sections of the republic. The only salva- I want is to give those fellows (meaning the tion of the Union, therefore, was to be found in South) a good licking, and then kick them out.

J. Q. Adams on the Laws of War. The following extracts of a letter from John QUINCY ADAMS to Mr. Rush in 1820, when the former was Secretary of State under Mr. Mox ROE, and the latter our Minister to England, have a peculiar applicability at this time. Mr. ADAMS is discussing the asserted right of the British Govpersuaded that their minds and their feelings are erument to emancipate American slaves captured

The principle is that the emancipation of enemy's sleves is not among the acts of legitimate war-as relates to the owners, it is a destruction of private property, no where warranted by the usages of war.

In the statement of the British ground of ar gument upon the claim in the submission, they have broadly asserted the right of emancipatin laves-private property-as a legitimate right of war. This is utterly incomprehensible on the part of a nation whose subjects hold slaves by millions, and who, in this very treaty, recognizes "It is a heterogeneous Union which has gone to the country to be passed on, and which failing to them as private property. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners of war in cold blood, and without special cause, might as well be represented to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned wea-

pous, or to assassinate. The Ashtabula Sentinel, long known as the creatures of earth through the process of the organ of J. R. Giddings, tells the rank and file in Ohio, very plainly what they may expect. The Africanized people of the South have pre-

met at the school house in Cumberland, at two o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 12th inst. by white men and their posterity forever, we feel especially called upon to enter our solemn Brady, Esq. Chairman of the Township Com-

to the Chair, and E. N. Shimer appointed Secre-

was nominated by acclamation. On motion, Henry Brady, Dr. Collins, and E. known before in this country, but unheard of and N. Shimer was chosen delegates to represent us undiscovered in the history of parties. in the District Convention, to be held on Thursday, the 17th inst., in Franklin, Johnson county; also, that every Democrat in the township i hereby invited to attend said Convention.

unanimously passed, to-wit: ship here assembled unanimously and cordially either State or National, for any purpose what-indorse and reaffirm the Democratic platform ever. adopted by the Democratic Convention on the Sth of January last, without any change or modification whatever, and hereby pledge our votes and influence to the support of the nominees of 8th of January, 1862, knowing them to be truethat Convention.

Doctor James S. Athon being present, was called for, and, being introduced by Mr. Brady, came forward, and in a speech of one hour and a half held the audience in almost breathless silence and attention, whilst he proved to the satof the workings of our institutions, but his devotion to the principles of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. His remarks were well | honorable effort at the ballot-box, Abolit

timed and well received. After which Mr. H. Vandegrift was called for, who entertained the meeting for some time with a brilliant exposition of some of the many stupendous frauds and peculations committed by the missioner, John L. Stutz; Surveyor, William M. hangers on at the feet of power; which expos . | Kinnaman; Constable, A. B. Mills. tion was mainly based upon disclosures made within the sitting of the present Congress and by in the county to the District Congressional Conmembers of the party in power.

After a few well-timed remarks by Mr. Brady, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Township House, in said township, on the first Saturday in August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Ordered. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indiana State Sentinel. GEORGE NEWLAND, Pres't.

E. N. SHIMER, Sec.

Wayne Township Democratic Meet-At a large and respectable meeting of the Democrats (the friends of the Union for the sake of the Union) of Wayne township, in Marion

County, Indiana, held at the residence of Jacob Kunkle, in said township, On motion, Gen. James P. Drake was called to the Chair, and Jacob Kunkle, Esq., appointed

The Chairman announced that the object of Bolander, J. C. Truitt, W. Russell, J. J. Marthe meeting was for the appointment of dele- shal, and S. Corv, reported the names of J. Bogates to attend the County Convention to be lander, James K. Plummer, and Samuel Cory held at Indianapolis on the 16th day of August as delegates to the district convention. next; also the appointment of delegates to attend

at Franklin on the 17th inst. On motion, all the Democrats of said town- the 16th of August, 1862. ship were appointed to attend the County Convention, and Gen. Jas. P. Drake, Jacob Kunkle, David Stout, James Johnson, Percy Hosbrook, Nicholas Robinson, Joseph Pence, Geo. Royser, Thomas Eaglesfield, Thos. Stout, John Scudder Barton Coffman, Stark Tansel, Isaac Hardin, Charles Ketrow, Zadock Tomlinson, and Harvey

On motion, the meeting adjourned. JAMES P. DRAKE, Chairman.

JACOB KUNKLE, Secretary. Vigo County Democratic Convention -Reception of Mr. Voorhees.

The Democracy of this county met in convention on last Saturday, the 12th inst., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 7th District. In noticing its proceedings, the dered to call a Convention at the Precinct, on

Terre Haute Journal remarks: The Democratic Convention on last Saturday was the largest and most enthusiastic one ever held in this city. Every township was fully represented, notwithstanding the farmers are very busy at this time. No effort was made to get up a large meeting, because it was uncertain whether Mr. Voorhees would be at home in time to address the Convention. He did come, however, and was received by the Democracy present with feelings of the wildest delight. No man has ever met, at the hands of his constituents, a more cordial reception, than did Dan. Voorhees on last Saturday. This was most eminently deserved and was highly gratifying to the noble young

Congressman from this District. The following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved, That the Democracy of Vigo county now, as they have been, are in tavor of the Union the Constitution of the Country. Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous

plished, the war ought to cease.

of an irrepressible conflict between freedom and action and the execration of all lovers of law and slavery; and that it is the opinion of this good government

stripes," with the inscription to the Confederate disgraceful conduct. I am yours, &c., States: Within the Union of all the States, under and in submission to the old Constitution, you can have peace and the enjoyment of all your story, but are told that it is even worse than this rights as heretofore, but dissolution never.

and talented defense of the Union and the Con-There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for D. W. Voorhees, three for Gen. McClellan and three for Constitution and the Union.

Owen County Democratic Convention The Democracy of this county met in Convention on the 4th inst., and Hon. W. M. FRANK-LIN was called to the chair, and BASIL MEEK, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Convention was addressed by Hon. S. H. Buskirk, Joseph the camps to which they were admitted. It ap-RISTINE, Esq., W. E. DITTEMORE, Esq., (a Lin- pears that they even seduced a high medical officolnite elector in 1860) and PATRICK HEANEY, Esq. The following resolutions were unanimovsly adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party, having, from its organization, been the party of the then in clear and intelligible phrases that speak Union, faithful and true to its best interests, maintaining its dignity in war and in peace against the assaults and machinations of foreign and domes- undergone within the past few weeks, and how

to all conservative citizens to unite with them in their efforts to vid in the reconstruction of the Union under the Federal Constitution. Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous

prosecution of the present war, for the suppres sion of the terribly wicked and infamous armed ernment shall have our cordial and earnest sym-

Warren Township Democratic Meet- ed, and shall be given for meeting the demands necessary for the proper, just and liberal pay and Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable support of the brave and gallant men who have number of the Democracy of Warren township taken up arms in defense of a Government made The meeting was called to order by Henry protest against the use of the army or the appropriation of public money from an exhausted

or the Chair, and E. N. Shimer appointed Secreised a restoration of the honesty and purity of the Washingtonian Administration has, in the disclo-After some opening remarks by Mr. Brady, Washingtonian Administration has, in the disclothe meeting proceeded to the nomination of a sures of frauds and corruptions brought to light Township Assessor, when Andrew J. Vansickle by Congressional investigating committees shown a demoralizing and recklessness, not only un-

Resolved, That we are opposed, as we have al-ways been, to all secret political organizations, whether they pass under the name of Know Nothings, Wide Awakes, or Knights of the Gol-After which the following resolutions were den Circle, Abolition Leagues, or under any other name or description, especially if they be Resolved, That the Democrats of Warren town- organized to resist the due execution of the laws.

hearted Union men Resolved, That we will not vote for any candi-

date, at the coming election, but a true Union man, and one who is not tinctured either with Secessionism or Abolitionism Resolved. That we send greeting to our brave isfaction of all not only his intimate knowledge volunteers, and assure them that while they are engaged in putting down the rebellion at the South, we pledge ourselves to put down by every

> at the North. The following ticket was nominated: For Representative, Wm. V. Wiles; Treasurer, Jas. W. Dobson; Sheriff, James S. Meek; Com-

Delegates were appointed from each township vention, who were unanimously instructed to cast the vote of the county for Hon. D. W. VOORHEES The Convention was harmonious and largely

Lawrence Township Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Democracy of Lawrence Township, Marion County, a convention was held at school house No. 2, on Saturday, On motion of Judge Cory, Levi Bolander was

called to the chair On motion of J. C. Truitt, J. K. Plummer was appointed Secretary On motion of Judge Cory, the Chair appointed a committee of five to select delegates to the District Convention to be held at Franklin, John-

son County, July 17.

The following members of the committee, J. On motion of J. C. Truitt, all the Democrats

the Congressional District Convention to be held of Lawrence township be invited to attend the county convention to be held at Indianapolis on On motion of Judge Cory, the Convention ad-

LEVI BOLANDER, Pres't. J. K. PLUMMER, Sec'y

PERRY TOWNSHIP .- At a meeting of the Dem ocrats of Perry Township, Southport, July 18th, called by regular notice, to send delegates to the Congressional District Convention.

On motion, Mr. Cornelius Jones was called to

the chair, and J. B. Brewer appointed Secretary. On motion, the President appointed the following delegates, viz: James Webb, George Green, and R. G. Graydon. It was also requested that all Democrats who can attend the Convention be considered delegates.

On motion, the Township Committee was orthe 9th of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., to send delegates to the County Convention. The meeting then adjourned

J. B. BREWER, Sec'y.

A Horrible Story. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat sends the following in reference to the conduct of Gen. Turchin's soldiers in Athens, Alabama; "Gen Turchin said to his soldiers that 'he would shut his eyes for two hours,' and let them loose upon the town and citizens of Athens-the very same citizens who, when all the rest of their State was disloyal, nailed the national colors to the highest pinnacle of their Court House cupolathese citizens yet to a wonderful degree true to their allegiance, had their houses and stores broken open and robbed of everything valuable, and what was too unwieldly to be transported easily, broken or otherwise injured; safes were forced open and rifled of thousands of dollarsof these States without any condition other than wives and mothers insulted, and husbands and fathers arrested if they dared to murmur-horses and negroes taken in large numbers-ladies were prosecution of the war until the rightful authority | robbed of all their wearing apparel, except what of the United States is fully established through- they had on-in a word, every outrage commitout its entire territory; and when this is accom | ted and every excess indulged in that ever was heard of by a most savage and brutal soldiery to-Resolved. That all efforts to bring about the wards a defenceless and alarmed population. All, emancipation of slaves, though urged by the too, by those who pretend to represent the United friends of such schemes, under the pretext of States Government. This is an everlasting dismilitary necessity, are made with the view of in- grace that can never be wiped from the page of augurating and carrying out their peculiar ideas | history, but which demands immediate and prompt

meeting that there is no such irrepressible con- "I am responsible for these statements. flict in the sense avowed by abolitionists and have no more doubt that they occurred just as their sympathizers; that we will (while we give stated than I have of my own existence. I know to the Government our hearty support in the similar acts disgraced the same brigade of our prosecution of the present war for the purpose of army when we occupied Bowling Green, Ky., suppressing the Confederate States rebellion) re | and the matter was hushed up to save the credit sist by all proper means, all efforts, under any of our army, hoping it would occur no more; but pretext, to use the war for the purpose of emanci | this leniency failed to have its proper effect, and it is no longer endurable. The good of the ser-Resolved, That upon this platform the Democ | vice and the character of every Union soldier racy of Vigo county unfurl the old "stars and cries for the punishment without mercy of such

We could hardly give credence to the above correspondent relates. The conduct of some of Resolved, That we heartily approve of the these men was the worst a licentious and brutal Congressional career of our gallant Representative, Daniel W. Voorhees, for his honest, patriotic vile, indeed, that an officer of the army who regards the honor of his cloth has determined to lay the matter before the Government. We do not doubt that the men who have committed the horrible crimes alleged as well as those who winked at it, will meet with swift and retributive our soldiers, who are fighting the battles of the justice. The honor of the army calls for it and humanity demands it .- Louisville Express.

> General in relation to the proceedings of sundry interlopers about the White House, puts them to shame. We remarked some time since on the manner in which Senators and others behaved in cer into disrespectful treatment of his superior. Under a storm of persecution, such as no man has hitherto experienced in this country, the General has maintained a noble silence, replying only to the official inquiries of the government and

McClellan.

The calm and dignified letter of the young

tic foes, and whereas the present deplorable con-dition of the country results from a departure from its time honored and consetvative princi illustrating this somewhat. On a dismal rainy evening when some trenches were to be thrown up, Resolved, That resting our organization upon the narrator was directing his men and laying out the patriotism of our well tried principles, and the work, when he saw an officer on horseback, still renewing unswerving fidelity to the constitu- attended by a single orderly ride up and dismount tional Government which we have, for nearly three quarters of a century, unflinchingly upheld, the Democracy of Owen county earnestly appeal to all conservative citizens to all conservative em in half hour, walking up and down, making brief f the suggestions, then rode swiftly away. At nine o'clock, our informant being absent at the moment, was informed that the General had been there again. At one o'clock he re-appeared Another officer of the same regiment reported rebellion, raised by the Southern people, to over-throw the Government. And that while the war is conducted for the legitimate end of asserting engaged on, three miles from those first named. and maintaining the constitutional supremacy of Both points were eight miles from headquarters the General Government; the officers of the Gov- where it was known that the General transacted Both points were eight miles from headquarters, business from time to time through the night, and where he breakfasted next morning

WHOLE NO. 1,202.

wonder the army are enthusiastic admirers of

The same officer told us that on the last day's fighting, near Harrison's Bar, when he was standing where the enemy's shells were falling rapidly and numbers of the wounded and dead lay around, in the midst of the battle, a thundering cheer went through the ranks as Gen. McClellan rode down among them. The wildest excitement pervaded the regiments and cheer on cheer was given. The officer said that the wounded men who lay around waved their hands, and one man who was terribly shattered, caught his cap, waved it over his head and cheered feebly but joyously. Our informant saw that man die within ten minutes after the young General had gone by. Such affection no common man can win, and it is proper to add that Gen. McClellan wins it by no show, nor pretension, nor by any political or other prestige, but solely as a brave and noble soldier, whom the army confide in as one who

Journal of Commerce. From Cincinnati Price Current July 16. Financial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

will do his duty though the heavens fall .- N. Y.

The fluctuations in the market for coin have been the most noticeable feature of the week; the price undergoing numerous changes each day, so that the quotations given one hour have not been correct for the following one, in many cases. The bill authorizing the issue of the additional \$150,000,000 treasury notes alluded to in our last, passed both Houses on Tuesday evening; but the announcement thereof by telegraph did not reach us until after our paper went to press. It authorizes the issue of \$37,000,000 in 1s, 2s, and 3s, and \$50,000,000 must be reserved for the payment of temporary deposits. This, like the previous issue, is fundable in 5 per cent. stocks, redeemable in 1862, absolutely, but at any time after five years, at the option of the Government. The passage of this bill, together with the reverses at Richmond, has depressed the market for Government securities generally, caused a large advance in gold and sterling exchange, and produced a regular panic in the New York market, on more than one occasion. Gold went up to 20 and silver to 12 per cent. premium, but subsequently back to 10 premium for silver

and 14 for gold, closing yesterday as in the dispatch above, buoyant and higher. There can be no doubt, we think, in the minds of any one unprejudiced, that the defeat of Mc-Clellan had about as much to do in this depreciation of Government securities as the new Treasury note law; and it is quite certain that the capture of Richmond would cause a large advance in the securities, or, in other words, a decline in coin and sterling exchange. It is, therelore, to the failure before Richmond we may attribute the trouble in financial matters. This has been a great loss to the Government cause. has changed the whole aspect of the war and prolonged it for another year; whereas, a defeat would have so discouraged the rebels and crippled them that they would not have been able to bring another formidable force into the field.

The demand for money has been moderate, and the market is easy at 8@10 per cent for sixty and ninety day paper, while short loans are obtainable at 6 per cent.

In this market, gold has been bought at rates as high as 16@17 prem., but fell back to 11, and then again advanced to the quotations we give below, which were the closing rates last evening. The demand for gold from merchants, they wanting to use it in the purchase of cotton and sugar, in the South, fell off towards the close because of general alarm in consequence of rebel guerrilla bands, which had appeared in Tennessee and Kentucky, thereby endangering the safe transmission of money or merchandise from or to the South. The high price of silver has caused great inconvenience, in the retail trade, and meetings of the retail merchants have been held to take into consideration plans to remedy the evil. They were in favor of issuing checks, commonly called shinplasters, but it was found that there is a law on the statute book of this State prohibiting this. At present dealers add the premium to the silver given or taken, and this seems to work well; for instance, if a

buyer pays fifty cents in silver it is called fiftyfive cents, and vice versa. The demand for exchange has been quite moderate, but the supply being light, the market has ruled steady. The following were the closing

quotations last evening, for exchange, coin and demand notes: New York 1/8@1/4dis.

Silver.. 8 prem. Demand Notes 6 prem. The exhibit of the leading Western banks, made up to the 1st inst., show that these institutions are in a very safe condition; that, instead of a general expansion, they have been contracting in many cases, and in none has the expansion been large, and contraction is now the rule.

The Treasury notes are now being paid out freely by bankers, ceasing to be a select currency. The fear that England and France will recognize the Southern Confederacy and thereby bring on a war with this country, is now, since the reverses at Richmond, pretty generally entertained, and many think that there is great danger of this. Both England and France will be guided by policy in this matter, instead of passion. Of this all may rest assured, and as soon as they suppose their interests will be promoted by it they will interfere, but not till then. Both countries know very well that a recognition of the so called Southern Confederacy will not bring them any nearer to getting a supply of cotton, but the reverse; and more than this, that a war with this country would place the cotton supply still further from their grasp-that the aristocrats of England are in favor of humbling the United States, there can be no doubt, but this is the offshoot of pride. The prompting of policy is quite another thing. So far as heard from, the wheat crop is very

rust, which has destroyed it in various sections. The grass crop is very large. The wheat crop is generally cut. The demand for flour has been very light, and the market dull and heavy. Inspectors' standards of superfine can be bought at \$3 70a3 80, and of extra at \$3 90a4 00; fancy, \$4 10a4 50.

good, and the quantity and quality of the crop

far above the average. The oat crop is a failure,

partly owing to the late spring, but chiefly to

A lot of 80 brls. fency brands, made from new wheat sold at \$4 25. Wheat has been a good deal unsettled. There has been a good deal of new received, and sold, at 75a80c., the range for red, and 85a90c for white, on the spot. It is chiefly taken for export. Prices of old are about the same as ne The new wheat now arriving is of a most superior quality; we never saw any to excel it in this respect. A sample of white is now before us, from Fayette county, Kentucky. It weighs six ty six pounds per bushel, and the berry is of an unusual size. It was raised from seed imported from Spain two years ago.

Corn declined to 32c, and is dull. Oats declined to 34c. We may look for an advance in this article as soon as the failure of the crop becomes generally known. Rye declined to 45c, and is dull. Distillers buying grain now sparingly.

A very erroneous impression went out through the country last week to the effect that the tax law, by virtue of an amendatory act, would go into effect on the 21st inst. It proves to be that the act authorizing the appointment of assessors was not to go into effect until after the 21st inst. instead of after the bill was signed by the President. It is somewhat singular that more correct information could not be obtained of the change; even parties in Washington were deceived by it. and distillers and manufacturers have been busy all the week removing their goods from the fac

Whisky remained at 28c all the week, with an active demand at times, the market closing rather

In groceries there has been quite a buoyan feeling and prices of all advanced—sugar Ic and coffee 1½c per lb., and molasses 2c per gallon. Spices are all higher—pepper 22a23c, pimento 18a20, cassia 40a42c and nutmeg 80a90c. The tariff and high price of gold have led to this, and the end is not yet, as a further advance in al kinds of foreign goods seems inevitable. Dry goods of all kinds are advancing and are

sold sparingly.

In the provision market, with the exception of lard and hams, there is nothing doing, and prices remain nominal. Lard advanced to Sc. There is a good demand for sugar cured hams at 8 to 81 c. Mess pork advanced 50c per brl in New York during the week, closing at \$11. This is consequence of the advance in gold.

Beet cattle declined 25c, and are dult. Si

scarce and rather higher. Hogs unchanged and firm. The butchers are now slaughtering freely and trying out the whole carcasses for the lard, as manufacturers have been buying freely.